How R. R. Cable Views Jay Gould's Attitude Towards the Presidents' Agreement-The Alten Boycott-Shippers Refuse to Testify.

With the improvement to the country roads there has been some increase in business with nearly all of the roads. The high prices for grain are bringing out all surplus holdings, but fully as much of this ousiness is local in its character as through, East-bound export traffic is not as heavy as it would be could the flouring-mills at such points as Indianapolis, Peoria and Terre Haute get all the wheat needed to keep them in full operation. The export shipments of cattle are considerably below those of thirty, sixty or ninety days ago. Shipments eastward of lumber, stave timber and seading are heavier than at the corresponding period last year. Desk and furniture manufactories are shipping more of their goods East than ever before, a portion of it going abroad after reaching the Eastern markets. West-bound the tonnage is heavy beyond precedent for April, and freight men attribute this increase to the better time which the midland lines are making, as there is no indication of rate Doubtless the prosperity of merchants in the Southwest has much to do with the heavy shipments of dry goods and first-class freights. Agricultural and harvest implements are beginning to move in large volume. The traffic of the north-and-south roads averages well with former years; in fact, is a little heavier than usual. Prodnets of the Southern States are yearly coming into more general use in the Northern States. Especially is this true of fruits and vegetables, and the efforts of the roads from year to year to place these products on Northern markets by running fast trains have much to do with building up such business. Shipments of ice to Southern markets are not as heavy as a month ago. but still reach a very respectable tonnage. Shipments of provisions to Southeastern points in the Virginias and Carolinas are heavy. Local business is excellent, the improved country roads enabling the farm-Out-bound, the shipments of heavy gro ceries, and, in fact, of merchandise generally, are seldom heavier, and the situation is improving daily. Below is given the number of loaded cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending April 18, as compared with the correspondng weeks of former years: 3 - 5 - 5 - 5

Name of Road.		aded cars bruarded.	eccived	dal more-	890
		205	177	382	338
I., D. & Q		122	164	286	386
C., H. & D. (Ind'p'l's div.).		454	409	863	782
L. E. & W		273	235	508	584
W	(L & V	111	521	632	445
Penn'a line	Lou'v'e div	556	344	900	1,162
a com to mit	Chicagodiv	317	249	566	505
	Ind'p'lisdiv	736	707	1,443	1,436
	Columbus div	666	448	1,114	720
Big Four	Peoria div	380	884	1,264	746
	Chicago div.		1,011	2,033	1,949
	Cincin atidiv		1,281	2,680	2,662
	St. Louis div.	767	819	1,586	1,854
	Clevel'nd div	732	801	1,533	1,836
Vandalia		867	936	1,803	2,011
Totals		3,608	8,986	17,594	17,356

in the week ending April 18 13,611 cars, against 13,534 in 1890.

Belt road engines last week handled 820 car-loads of live stock, against 883 car-loads

The shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the sea-board by the lines in the Central Traffic Association, last week, aggregated 26,968 tons, against 30,835 for the preceding week, a decrease of 3,867 tons, and against 37,143 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 10,171 tous. The Vanderbilt lines carried 52 per cent. of the business; the Pennsylvania lines, 17; the Chicago & Grand Trunk, 20, and the B. & O., 11.

How R. R. Cable Views Gould's Methods. The attention of President R. R. Cable, of the Rock Island road, was called, yesterday, to what purports to be an interview with Jay Gould, telegraphed from Denver to Chicago. That part of the interview in which Mr. Cable was most interested was the one in which Mr. Gould is quoted as saying: "I wish to emphatically deny that I am seeking to disrupt the Western Traffic Association. While I do not deny that such a thing has entered my mind more than once, still it would not be policy for me to do so. Don't think for a moment that I am afraid to attempt such a thing. I clare do anything. The Santa Fe and Rock island are often pointed out to me as great rivals. It is bosh, for reasons which Mr. Manyel and Mr. Cable can both explain. Neither one of these roads can make a move without consulting me."

perceptible sneer curled the lip of sident Cable when he read this portion of Mr. Gould's alleged statement. He said the announcement that Gould had con ern Traffic Association would surprise nobody in the railroad world. Neither would anyone question the reason which he assigned for refraining from it-that i that it would not be policy. "I may add," said President Cable, "that nobody questions his courage in attacking a contract when it interferes with his interests. He ought not to assume, however, that the managing officers of other railway companies dare not make a move without consulting him, and especially as his attorneys are now bustly engaged in defending suits vicorously prosecuted by two companies—the Rock Island and the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul-to compel the performance on his part of the contracts in regard to the use of the Omaha bridge. This

movement, at least, has been made without

consulting Mr. Gould.

Won't Testify as to Discriminations in Rates. United States District Attorney Mil christ went before Judge Jenkins in the federal court at Chicago yesterday morning and made complaint that certain employes of Swift & Co., the packers, had refused to answer questions as to discriminations in railroad rates in favor of that firm put to them by the federal grand jury, on the ground that by so doing they might incriminate themselves. Judge Jenkins ruled that they must answer. It is a repetition of the cases under investigation three months ago, when Charles Counsel-Wan, the commission merchant, and Vice-president Peasley, of the C., B. & Q. railroad, appealed to the United States Supreme Court because Judge Gresham deided that they must answer the questions of the grand jury. The employes of Swift & Co. refused to give the desired information even after the decision of Judge Jenkins. They are supposed to be acting under the advice of their employers. Their names are F. G. Bowles, I. C. Bartlett, F. R. Briggs and A. R. Fay. An order was is sued for these witnesses to show cause, o the first Monday in May, why they should not be attached for contempt of court, is likely that a special grand jury will inpaneled to continue the investigation. and that the officers of the roads implicat ed will be called upon to testify. The

roads accused of violating the law in this case are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Lackawanne Fast-freight Line and the Wabash. The War on the Alton.

Members of the Central Traffic and Trunkline associations declare that the majority of the Eastern lines, which have thus far refused to join the boycott against the Chicago & Alton, will swing into line in a day or two, and make the fight on that road practically unanimous. What pressure has been brought to bear upon the lines

really no change in the situation, except that the boycott is proving beneficial, rather than detrimental, to their road. The Western roads have decided to pay up all commissions to Eastern agents, due on February and March business, in order to stand even with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the board of rulings has consented to allow this. The beginning of a rate-slashing contest is hourly expected.

Personal, Local and General Notes. Frank Howard, master mechanic of the Indiana Midland road, has resigned. L. G. Cannon, former general agent of Receiver Malott, of the Chicago & Atlan-tic, who has been in the city for a few days, returned to Chicago yesterday. G. W. Howard, grand chief conductor of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, is in Illinois visiting prominent railroad

points, working in the interests of the brotherhood. Joseph Ramsey, jr., assistant to the president of the Big Four, is in the city looking after some improvements contemplated by the Union Railway Company and matters

connected with the Big Four. B. M. Cutter, who yesterday took the general superintendency of the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern, has held the posi-

Northern Pacific for three years. It is stated that under a change in programme Edgar Hill, general freight agent of the Big Four, who expected to retire on the 1st of next month, will remain, for a time at least, in his present position.

ion of division superintendent on the

The passenger department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will make a new departure. After May 1 all eating-bouses on the line, as well as the dining-car service, will be under direct supervis-

Now that the directors of the Pitteburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road have taken steps to adjust the grievances of the minority stockholders over the recent consolidation, the stock of the P. C., C & St. L. is advancing in value.

It is understood that G. H. Gunzleman, superintendent of telegraph and chief train dispatcher of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, will, on the retirement of J. L. Orbinson as division superintendent, assume the duties of the position.

The meeting of the managers of the Central Traffic Association, at Chicago, which was called by Chairman Blanchard for yesterday, was postponed to a future date, owing to the impossibility of securing a full representation of the membership. Through a mistake in preparing the plans for the train-sheds which are to be connected with the new Union Station of the Big Four and Lake Erie & Western at Lafayette, the sheds, which were partially

H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, has spent much of his time the last three months in the Southwest and South, looking after the passenger business of the Pennsylvania Company in such territory, and, as a result, their business the last six weeks has been

nearly double in its volume. Earnest Gates, car-accountant of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, who has been in California for five months, writes that his health is improving, and he hopes in the course of a few months to resume duty again. Mr. Gates was one of the founders of the National Car-accountants' Association and stands well as a railroad man.

The trunk lines find difficulty in their efforts to boycott the Chicago & Alton. The Commissioner of Immigration has decided that the roads must not divert business from the Chicago & Alton, in cases where an emigrant has a through ticket reading over the C. & A. as a part of the route over which the emigrant is ticketed. The net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system in the first eight months of its fiscal year were \$8,340,185, a decrease, as compared with the same months of 1890, of \$955,788. When it is taken into consideration that on two-thirds of the system the grain crop was a failure in 1890, the exhibit certainly is

The Big Four is reported to be weakening on its boycott of the Chicago & Alton, alleging that they had been given to understand that the boycott was to become more general than it has proven to be. The agents will not be surprised should they, in the next forty-eight hours, receive orders to resume the sale of tickets over

Chairman Finley has called a special neeting of the Western Passenger Association for to-day, to take such steps as may seem necessary to restore rates between Chicago and St. Louis and between St. Louis and Kansas City. Mr. Finley has reported that the market is no longer disturbed by the outstanding cut-rate tickets of the Jacksonville Southeastern line.

Anticipating a strike next month, the railroads in northern Ohio and the manufactories are laying in large supplies of soal, and the coal roads never were busier. For the time being the car-service associations at prominent manufacturing centers are paying no heed to the demurrage question, as often a whole train of loaded cars are delivered to one manufacturer, and he s as anxious to unload the coal as the roads are to have the use of the cars.

Eight of the locomotive engineers of the Indiana Midland road were in the city yesterday for a conference with the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. They left two of their number to run mail trains. They have not struck, but will not work until paid back wages. Last evening they re-ceived a telegram from Harry Crawford, president, asking them to come to Chicago for a conference with him, and they sent a committee of three.

The reports of the proposed extension of the National Express Company line to Chi-cago, which, it is said, is being arranged by the American Express Company, has caused much discussion in New York. It is stated that the United States and Adams express companies will regard such action as a violation by the American express of the agreements as to the division of territory which have existed and been respected for nearly forty years. The officials of the Adams Express Company decline to make any statement, preferring to wait until an official announcement is made.

Yesterday was the last day for the loco motive-works to put in bids for the building of twenty locomotives for the Big Four. Representatives of the Rogers, Pittsburg, the Brooks the Rhode Island works were here, and bids were received by mail from the Schenectady and the Baldwin locomotive-works. Assistant General Manager Barnard, Mechanical Engineer Worthington, and Mr. Boatman, superintendent of motive power, will be a day or two in examining the bids and then will decide to which of the works the contract shall be

The voluntary relief department of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg disbursed more money in benefits in the month of March and to a larger number of members than in any month since it was established. During the month there were thirteen deaths, on which \$9,750 were paid, and all the deaths but one were from natural causes. Benefits were paid to 806 members on account of sickness, the sum amounting to \$8,442. Benefits were paid in 348 cases of accidents, the amount being \$5,991.50. During the month 1,167 members benefits, the total sum disbursed being \$24,183,50.

The Station Agents' National Association held a conference at Pittsburg on Sunday last, at which sixty-six delegates were present. The object of the conference was to take some action against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which has recently reduced the wages of its stationagents and increased the wages of its trainmen. After a few hours discussion it was resolved, as strikes in this case would avail nothing, to divert all passenger business possible from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road until such time as they advance the wages of the station-agents on the lines of that company.

James H. Rice Dangerously Ill. James H. Rice is so seriously ill that his friends regard his condition as critical. He has been confined to his room at the Grand Hotel for two weeks past with an attack of the grip, which is complicated with heart failure, and Sunday night the attending physicians never left his bedside, so danous were his symptoms. He was a little better yesterday, but the change was not sufficient to reassure his friends to any ex-tent. The physicians, however, hope for a

more favorable turn to-day. EVERY ingredient employed in producing in question to bring them into harmonious the best of its kind it is possible to buy. In section with the majority is not known. In fact, the officials and friends of the Alton everything is carefully watched, with a view to attaining the best result.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the same shall be carefully and properly authenticated and shown to be due and unpaid under the law."

The Attorney-general then quotes at

SUICIDE OF JOHN SCARRY

Domestic Troubles Cause a Well-Known Real-Estate Dealer to Shoot Himself.

A Premeditated Act, as Indicated by Notes Found on His Body-Four Shots Fired, Two of Which Pass Through His Head.

John Scarry, a well-known real-estate agent and broker, whose office is at No. 2412 East Washington street, committed suicide last night at his house, No. 378 North Mississippi street, at 6:30 o'clock. He had been seen coming home by the neighbors at his usual hour, after the day's business, carrying a tin box, but there was nothing in his appearance to give intimation of a troubled state of mind or of impending tragedy. He found the door of the house locked, his wife being away from home, and gained entrance by climbing through a window. He seemed to take this, from what he wrote in a note, as an intentional affront on the part of his wife, who recently brought suit against him for divorce, and between whom and himself all communication seemed to have ceased. He had not been long in the house when the neighbors heard four shots fired. The sound seemed to come from the alley in the rear, and several persons went back there, but seeing nothing gave the matter little further thought. It was but a few minutes, however, till a Mrs. Woodruff, who occupies part of the house, gave the alarm, and sent word to Captain Quigley, who lives within a few doors, that Mr. Scarry had shot himself. When Captain Quigley reached the sitting-room, in which the wounded man lay, he found him lying partly on the lounge, and evidently in a dying condition. Dr. Earp was at once summoned, but death occurred just he reached the house. before Father Curran, had in, and made to arouse the dying man, but without success. He did, however, administer extreme unction by anointing him with oil. Dr. and found that two of the bullets had entered the chin, ranged under the mouth and penetrated the brain. One lodged in the base of the brain, and the other passed out over and back of the right ear. The other two shots failed in aim, and had lodged about the room. One had shattered a picture at about the height of the suicide's head, and striking the bricks, glanced to the ceiling

The weapon used was a seven-chambered, Smith & Wesson, Blue Jacket revolver, 32 calibre, with a long barrel. It is a mystery how the bullets missed their mark at so close a range. The second and fourth shots seemed to have done the fatal work, the former seeming, from a clot of blood on the carpet, to have been fired while the man was standing on an opposite side of a table from the lounge where he fell. He was probably conscious at no time after the firing of the last shot, and yet an indented but undischarged cartridge indicated that he had attempted to fire again.

The act of suicide was no doubt de-

termined on before he left his office. In seeking for clews as to the motive the deed, Dr. Earp tand Captain Tingley discovered a note in a small norocco-covered vest-pocket memorandum book, which showed both a sane state of mind and premeditation. It read as fol-lows, having evidently been written in his office previous to starting home; "My bank-book is locked up in the tin

box, and the key is locked up in the desk at the office—locked them up before I thought what I would" Here ends this sentence with heavy marks, seemingly intended to obliterate the rest of the words, and then the note re-sumes: "Let this be a warning to all. God have mercy on my soul."

On another part of the book, written across on both pages, was a further statement, written, as it seems, after entering the house. After a sentence reflecting undeservedly, as investigation shows, on his

I want James Renihan (funeral director) to take charge of my body. There is money in the bank to pay and to bury me. I want to be bur-ied in Crown Hill. I am tired of living. My lock me out of heaven, I hope. I forgive the world. God fergive me and have mercy on my soul. My notes and mortgages are in the tin box and the key to the desk in the box. The other key is locked up this evening by mistake. My money is in Fletcher's bank.

Coroner Manker was notified, and, after examining the body and taking evidence, rendered a verdict of death by suicide. The deceased was about sixty-three years Both had been married before, Mrs. Scarry being the widow of a man named Phelps, who left her considerable roperty. In her complaint for divorce she alleges cruelty as the ground of of her demand for a separation. The domestic troubles of the couple have been the subject of much talk in the community, and the deceased was thought at times to be mentally deranged. The suit is still pending, having been entered in the Superior

she had locked her husband out, said: carried a key of his own." It is said that the husband and wife ate at different tables, and in no way recognized the relation be-

SHOULD HAVE HIS BACK PAY.

The Attorney-General Declares that the Auditor Should Issue Prof. Gorby a Warrant.

State Geologist Gorby wants his salary for the two years prior to his recent election to the office. The fact that he has that desire is not new, and certainly not at all surprising, but the Auditor of State having refused to issue the warrant for the amount. Professor Gorby asked the Attorney-general for an official opinion on the matter and was accommodated yesterday. In the Professor's formal request for this opinion he made the following statement: "The General Assembly of 1888 created a Department of Geology and Natural Resources; S. S. Gorby was elected as director thereof; his Excellency, Alvin P. Hovey, Governor, denying the right of the General Assembly to make such an appointment, commissioned Prof. John Collett; the latter began proceedings in quo warranto against Gorby in the Dearborn Circuit Court; a demurrer was filed by Gorby to plaintiff's complaint, which was sustained; Collett appealed; the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court, but held the law valid in all respects except as to the manner of selecting the director of said department; the cause was remanded for further hearing in accordance with the opinion rendered; in the meantime Gorby was elected by the people and the quo warranto proceedings were dismissed at Collett's cost. Professor Collett never obtained a judgment of ouster; he never occupied the office; he never performed the duties thereof; he never re-ceived or attempted to collect the salary, or in any way exercise or attempt to exercise the powers, duties and functions atpartment of Geology and Natural Re-Attorney-general Smith decides that Pro-

fessor Gorby is entitled to the back pay, and says in the beginning of an exhaustive opinion: "For and covering the period in dispute Mr. Gorby was the actual incumbent in office; he performed the duties thereof; no other person had or pretended to possess, or in any degree exercised the powers attached to said office. Under the Il-settled law of this and other States, Mr. Gorby must be treated by the Auditor both as an officer te jure and an officer de facto. Under the facts presented it is not his duty to go beyond or behind the apparent title presented. The Auditor would be and is fully justified in issuing his warrant, covering any account for salary and

length from an opinion rendered by him last month at the request of Auditor Hen-derson in the matter of the account as

State Statistician of Wm. A. Peele, jr., holding that the same conditions exist in Prof. Gorby's case. In the course of this last-mentioned opinion the State's legal adviser says: "Disbursing officers charged with the payment of salaries have the right to rely upon the apparent title and treat the officer who is clothed with it as the officer de jure without inquiring whether or not the other has a better right. It cannot reasonably be expected, nor does the law require, that the conduct of public offices and public business shall be so hampered, and their efficiency destroyed, as to deprive those in possession (and in this case without question of title) and performing the duties thereof of the passessory funds to the duties thereof of the necessary funds to meet salary and current expenses. And disbursing officers are fully justified in treating such persons as offi-cers de jure and in paying them their salary. In this line the courts have held, and it is the settled law, that the public cannot recover, as paid under a mistake of law, money paid as salary to one who, if not an officer de jure, has acted as an officer de facto. (130 U. S., 439.) And, as above stated, when money is so paid one who is afterward declared to be the de jure officer cannot recover such salary from the government again. This same doctrine was vigorously announced by Hon. L. T.

Michener, my predecessor in office, in con-nection with the Central insane hospital In concluding the Gorby opinion he says: The facts presented in your case are even stronger than those existing in that of Mr. Peelle, and all doubt is excluded as to the right and duty of the State Auditor in the premises. The warrant should issue." is pretty safe to say that the warrant will be handed over to Professor Gorby without further delay, the opinion being a precaution to protect the Auditor from any ques tion that might arise in the future concern ing his right to issue it.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

Local News Notes. The Office Supply Company, of Auburn was incorporated yesterday, with a capital stock of \$2,000.

The Harry Wood whose death occurred Thursday morning was not a son of John M. Wood, the liveryman. The art talks, so popular last year, wi

this afternoon by J. Harrison Mills. Marriage licenses were yesterday pro-cured by Patrick M. Murphy and Abbie M. Houlihan, Charles P. Neil, jr., and Josie Floyd, John Martin and Dollie Myers,

be a feature of the exhibit this year, and

the first of them is to be given at 3 o'clock

An entertainment entitled "An Evening with Lowell" will be given next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, by the pupils of the 10 A grade for the benefit of the book fund. Forty stereopticon views will be shown.

Personal and Society. Miss Crawford, of Greenfield, is the guest of Mrs. Ovid Butler, on North Pennsyl-

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Carey will leave toay for Toledo to visit their daughter, Mrs.

Mrs. Frank Murphy, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. J. W. Murphy and family, on North Pennsylvania street. Mr. John Geiger will entertain his friends

Thursday evening, with a dancing party a his home on East Pratt street. Mrs. Williams, of Cincinnati, who has been the guest of Mrs. Jason Carey for a few weeks, has returned home. Miss Kittie Morris will leave to-day for

Toledo, O., to spend the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Bateman and study art. Secretary of State Matthews, who has, with his family, been making his home at the Grand Hotel, has gone to housekeeping

at 273 North Illinois street. Mrs. F. M. Backman entertained a large party of ladies, yesterday afternoon, at progressive euchre. Handsome appointments and beautiful favors combined to make a delightful afternoon for the guests. Mrs. Addison Bybee and daughter will

not go to Europe, as contemplated, as Mr. and Mrs. Walter Millikin, formerly Miss Mary Bybee, who have been abroad ever since their marriage, will return home in SHERLING-KRUTCHBACK.

SEYMOUR, Ind., April 20 .- Sunday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's niece, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. John Sherling and Miss Tilla Kutchback, of North Vernon, were united in marriage by Rev. E. A. Campbell, of the First M. E. Church. They left at

3:30 for Cincinnati. They will reside in

The Woman Drowned at Brighton Beach Not Mrs. Sells, but Maggie Murphy.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The identification of the woman at Girton's, who was drowned at Brighton Beach, was a mistake after all, in spite of the fact that three or four relatives and several intimate friends of the family were certain that they recognized the body as that of Mrs. Grant Sells. This lady was surprised to read the story of the identification in the morning papers, and at once started to the city from her home in Belmont to assure her friends of her personal safety. She Mrs. Scarry took the affair with resigna- met her sister, Mrs. Sample, and her son at the transfer station, where they were awaiting an Indiana-avenue car to go to the morgue, where the lad's mother, as it was thought, was lying. The meeting was extremely cordial-much more so than that of Mrs. Sells with some other relatives. In the meantime much doubt had been thrown on the identity by Mrs. Albert Travis, who, on first seeing the face of the dead woman, said it was Mrs. Sells. but afterwards, from an examination of clothing and shoes, changed her mind. The facial resemblance is said to be almost perfect. The last doubt disappeared, however, when Mr. Draper of No. 13 East South etreet, appeared and identified the body as that of his niece, an unmarried woman, whose name was Mag-gie Murphy. She left his house, Saturday, without explanation, and his uneasiness about her led him to go to the morgue. He took charge of the remains.

One Way of Curing the Grip. Philadelphia Inquirer. Now that so many persons are dying of the grip or its after effects, it is interesting to read the statement of one of the most eminent physicians in this city. He says: "Last Sunday I was called in consultation by a very eminent physician to consider the case of an elderly lady who was lying, as was presumed, of pneumonia. entered the room, which was surrounded by crying relatives. I sounded her lungs, hich were hard, as in pneumonia. I then felt her pulse and took her temperature, and found that these did not correspond to neumonia at all. I then knew what was the matter. I sent all out of the room but my fellow-physician and the nurse. We then took the woman by the heels and held them high up, and let her head hang down over the side of the bed, nearly touching the floor. As I expected, mucus soon began to flow from the mouth, and in half an hour a quart had escaped. The woman is now convalescent. She had not a trace of pneumonia, and its only indication was the hardned lungs, which was nothing but mucus. Her lungs were filling up, and in a few ours she would have drowned. Grip is such a new disease that many physicians do not know this. One can easily see how this is, for a person with the grip will in a day use up twenty handkerchiefs with the mucus that flows from the nose. Now, the mucous membranes of the lungs have twenty times the surface of those in the nasal passages, and secrete just as rapidly. This mucus sinks to the bottom of the ungs and fills them up until the patient

Unpleasant to Have Around, New York Recorder.

"Are you still engaged to Mr. Briggs? "No. I broke it off last week. I was fraid to marry him. He knows too much.

What Blaine's Reply Cost Italy. New York Press.

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gave him some ribbon to match. He

found it in the first store he went to and

bought it for 2 cents below the regular

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Oil Supervisorship Case Decided in Favor o Hyde and Appealed to the Supreme Court. A decision was handed down vesterday morning in the Circuit Court by Judge Brown in the case of the State ex rel. Simon T. Yancey vs. Nelson J. Hyde for possession of the office of State Supervisor of Oils. The issue was on the defendant's demurrer to the complaint and was decided against the relator. The court delivered a somewhat lengthy opinion, first touching upon the question of constitutionality in the title of the act, which was raised by the relator's attorneys. He discussed the right of Legislature to vest the appointment in the State Geologist, but ignored wholly another point in the argument of the relator's counsel, which referred to the decision of the Supreme Court two years ago between these very same litigants, and which, as the relator asserted, had a very important bearing on the subject. The relator's argument that the law is unconstitutional be-cause the title of the act states a purpose not carried out in the body, namely, to create a new office and abolish an old one, being in effect only a change of name, is declared by the court not to be tenable. The judge holds that the act does abolish the old office and create a new one; and that the cases cited by the relator's counsel namely, State vs. Wiltz, 11 Louisians A. M. 439, and Brooks vs. Heydorn, 76 Michigan, 273, are lacking in point. In the first, a new office was created, without abolishing the old, and the second citation is of a sim-

Concerning the relator's argument by stitutional with its present title, it is unconstitutional in this, that it puts the appointment of an official in the hands of another officer of the State no entitled by the Constitution to such authority, the court cites as an authority the opinion of Justice Coffey, of the Supreme Bench, in the case of the State ex rel. Col-lett vs. Gorby, in which it was held that the Legislature has the right to vest such power in the hands of an administrative officer, as is the State Geologist. The judge comments, in advancing this decision, that it is his duty, as a nisi prius judge, to follows the decisions of the majority of the Supreme Court, that it is not his privilege to judge, when there are dissensions in the court, which are right and which are wrong; the decision of the majority controls him, he said, in the opinion expressed on this point. He fur-ther comments that on this feature of the issue, namely, the right to authorize an administrative officer to make appointments. Supreme Court was of unanimon agreement. Being an administrative official, the State Geologist can be empowered to appoint the officer provided for by the act. Therefore, the demurrer of the de

fendant was sustained. A. J. Beveridge, for the relator, immedi ately filed an appeal to the Supreme Court and the papers were taken at once to be transcribed so that they may go to the higher court immediately. It is expected, owing to the great public importance of the case, that it will be advanced on the docket for an early adjudication. The dealers in oil in the State are much perplayed as to which of the contestants. plexed as to which of the contestants to pay the fees, though the leading whole-salers and producing companies have been informed by their own attorneys that the relator is the proper person to recognize as supervisor of oils. A Decision for the City.

The School Board and the city of Indianapolis were successful yesterday in their defense in the suit brought in the Circuit Court by Edward F. Claypool, who sought to compel the defendants to make him a deed to the present library property corner of Pennsylvania and Ohio streets. In 1880 Mr. Cleypool came into possession of twelve notes of \$5,000 each, given by Elijah S. Alford and wife, secured by mort gage on this property. Mr. Claypool prior to gaining possession of the notes contracted with the School Commissioner to turn the property over to them on their assumption of the payment of the notes due Jan. 1, 1891. It was stipulated that in case Jan. 1, 1891. It was stipulated that in case of failure to pay the notes the transfer should be made without resort to legal methods of foreclosure. Accordingly such a demand was made upon the board after the maturity of the notes, but on the advice of Charles Smith, the property having increased 50 per centum in value, the board declined to make the transfer. Judge Brown's decision justifies their action, holding that there has been no forfeiture of the property to Mr. been no forfeiture of the property to Mr. Clappool, and that the contract cannot be enforced. The court says the plaintiff must proceed in regular methods of foreclosure. As this gives a period of one year in which the School Board can sell the property, pro-viding the Supreme Court rules the same way, it means that the city will derive a large profit from the investment, amounting probably to \$25,000—as high as \$80,000

having hitherto been offered for the realty. Oleomargarine-Dealer Heavily Fined. Lewis Goodbub was before Judge Woods in the federal court yesterday for selling oleomargarine without having paid the special tax required of wholesale dealers in that article. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$500 and costs and given ninety days in which to pay the amount. Goodbub is a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine at

> The Court Record. SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. White Sewing-machine Company vs. May Palmerston et al. On trial by jury. Appeal from Smock, J. P. /James Brown vs. Drusy Brown. Divorce refused plaintiff. Anna J. Jones vs. Samnel Jones et al.: support. Dismissed.

Room 2-Hon. James W. Harper, Judge. Bernhard Hoehring et al. vs. John Hamilton et al.; mechanic's lien. Under ad-

Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker. Judge. James A. McKinzie vs. Dwight D. Gillett: ccount. Compromised and dismissed. New Suits Filed.

Philip Edwards vs. Andrew Patterson: notes. Demand, \$300. John C. Hamilton vs. Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest; policy. Demand, \$250. CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Edward F. Claypool vs. Board of School Commissioners and City of Indianapolis: foreclosure. Demurrer of plaintiff to defendant's answer overruled. State of Indiana ex rel. Simon T. Yancey

vs. Nelson J. Hyde; for possession of office as State Supervisor of Oil. Demurrer to complaint sustained. Plaintiff elects to stand by his complaint. Judgment on demurrer. Appeal to Supreme Court. Fisia Howard vs. Moses Howard; di-Decree granted plaintiff. Wildman & Glover vs. Frank J. Lee, Administrator of Silas A. Lee's Estate; realestate commission. On trial by jury. CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. Millard F. Cox. Judge. State vs. William Saulsbury; bigamy. Evidence heard and case taken under adrisement. State vs. Dora May Grider; incorrigibility. Finding of guilty, but released at par-

ents' request on a suspended judgment. Not Supported by Facts.

Maurice Thompsom says in his article this week that "it is the mixed-bloods in the South who become restless and scheming politicians." That is different from what it is here. Here it is the pure white It would seem then as if the white improved the negro by giving him some ambition. What Mr. Thompson says about the inferior physical quality of the mulatto and quadroon, so far as our knowledge goes, cannot be borne out. We believe from evidence that comes to us that they are full as healthy, full as prolific, and on the average improved by the mixture of

How It Relieves the Farmer.

This is the way the new tax law will

relieve the farmer and bring him content-

ment and prosperity, to-wit: Washington township will very likely return this year so much more wealth represented on the

never be heard of again. Last year the proportion of taxes in that township for State purposes was about one-fifteenth. Under the old form of appraisement and with the former levy, Washington township paid into the State treasury through the county treasurer about \$600. This year she will pay \$2,700, more than four times as much. We use Wash-

other townships. AN EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC CAR.

ington township as an illustration. These

Eight-Wheel Vehicle Which Bids Fair to Supplant All the Present Styles. Phitadelphia Inquirer.

In a long, low shed, standing some dis-tance back from the Fifty-second-street station of the Pennsylvania railroad, there was shown for the first time, yesterday, to representatives of the press, a new electrical car that, it is said, is destined to revolutionize the present methods of surface transit. and give to the suffering humanity of great cities that which it has never before known in horse and eable-car annals-combined

speed and comfort.

This car is the joint invention of Henry Groswith and C. W. Kennedy, of the well-known Kennedy-Groswith Electric Company, of Philadelphia, the entire work being kept a secret to a few, those interested feeling that it was best to make no claim or to exploit their efforts until certain success

Standing on a rusty iron track the car impressed the spectators first with its remarkable exterior beauty and finish, and second with its solidity of construction. It is thirty-one feet six inches in length, just one foot six inches longer than the Traction's most extensive motor, and fifty persons can be seated comfortably on the spacious carpeted seats. Wide, high windows afford an almost unobstructed view of the outside, and when nighfall comes, by a touch, the operator can flood the car with the brilliancy of a series of electric lights, arranged overhead in groups of three. A feature which is painfully lacking in the trolley-wire system of car-lighting is here supplied in the continuous glow of the lights, there being no fading out or springlights, there being no fading out or spring-ing up of the flame whatever.

The car is an eight-wheel vehicle, and the battery. The motor is located underneath the car, and the current is controlled by a simple switch, which is so arranged as to absolutely prevent any of the accidents common to electric cars. Possibly the most marvelous feature of the car is the fact that it is reversible, and this is accomplished electrically, not mechanically. For the edification of the visitors the car was run the length of the track several times. going easily and smoothly, and being brought to a stop in a few seconds, despite the fact that a weight equal to 5,000 pounds had been attached underneath. The maximum speed is about fifteen miles an hour, backward or forward.

Another feature is the placing of boxes at either end, with the appliances for run-ning the car so that where a double track is now necessary for cable cars a single track would suffice for the same work by this car. These boxes are so arranged as to make neat and spacious entrances and exits when not in use by the operators. One of the greatest obstacles in street-car motors has been the burning street-car motors has been the burning out of the armatures. The peculiar construction of this motor has overcome this objection. Another difficulty that has been conquered is the rapid deterioration of the battery, caused by the buckling or twisting of the plates. The construction of this battery renders short circuiting, buckling of the plates and falling out of the active materials an impossibility. The batteries weigh from eighteen to twenty pounds, the style used for street cars, consisting of style used for street cars, consisting of nineteen plates. This is less than one-half the weight of any known storage battery of equal capacity.
In other care, which are sixteen feet long

and only seat twenty persons, it has hereand only seat twenty persons, it has heretofore been the custom to use two motors
and one hundred cells of battery, the battery alone weighing from 4,500 to 6,500
pounds. The battery in this car is but
from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds in weight.

The exterior wood-work is highly polished and handsomely painted; indeed, the
ornamental features of the car are in themselves incomparable. A public exhibition
will probably soon be made.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians:

Original—Daniel E. Shafer, Wm. Bristol, Fred H. Brisbee, Rolland Havens, Jehiel P. Noftager, Thos. Crafton, Abraham Thickston, Lewis H. Smith, Peter Stolz, Daniel Belcher, Michael Pierce, Anderson R. Day, Jasper Chititch: (special act, old war) Joel Hendricks, Jas. H. Montgomery, Levi Loyd, David Weaver, Jacob Gushwa, Daniel Eckenrode, Charles Pico, John J. Weaver, Wm. Seaddle, Francis M. Winchell, Mordecai Goin, Francis M. Graham, Geo. W. Vestile, Owen Fredricks, Amos Hartzler, Noah L. Huggins, Wm. M. Plummer, Martin L. Bundy, Benj. Scott, Richard Stone, Geo. Hookars, James I. Dent, Frank Rehberger, John C. Norvell.

Additional—Wear Merlatt.

Increase—Jefferson Kinder, John C. Heath. Joseph Heilhack, Jas. Teeney, Henry Bratz. Joshua Wallace, Frederick J. Meyer, Geo. W. Sloan, Wm. J. Swank, (navy) Stephen D. Wager, James E. Varble, Ambrose Stony, Charles Tilsey, Joseph Lepport, John Adams, Calvin Grubb, Dorsey Parker, John Scott, Thomas Brownlee, Peter Nepper, Wm. N. Sparrow, David D. Seright, Francis M. Brown, Neal Meginley, Michael Casey, Asaph Silsby, Oscar A. Mendenhall, Christopher B. Porter, Joseph Warwick, Martin V. B. Adkins, Robert Dickey, Eli Crowder.

Reissue and Increase—Frederick Butt, Tobias Fluhrer.

Increase—Wilkins B. Brown, Daniel Higden

Increase—Wilkins B. Brown, Daniel Higdon, Frederick W. White, John Given, Wm. H. Skin-ner, Jas. S. Anderson, Elias Kinsey, Enoch W. Original Widows, etc.—(Special act) Joel A., brother of Benjamin F. Holdren; John M. (deceased.) father of Henry Henderson; Kenneth A., father of Wm. M. Blake; Henrietta, widow of Joseph M. Essex; Anna R., widow of William Glover; Ardenie, widow of William P. Dillon.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINIOS. Original-John A. Froyd, Bels W. How, Wm. Parrish, George Gosman, Beni. T. Ellis, harles Perrine, James M. Johnson, William H. Baird, Preston M. McKee, James K. Mullin Patrick Hannan, Joel J. Warren, Martin L. Bon ett, William M. Scott, William Shackelback John W. Irwin, James T. Purrack. Samuel D. Freeland, John W. Postlewait, Osra Huckins, William A. King, Russel Barnes, Friedrich Hagert, Eli Hook, Henry Fentrop (deceased) Edward C. Wafer, James M. Honey, John Eur man, William Brown, Hezekiah Davidson, Alex. Settles, George Ludrick, Isaac M. Bennett, Wm.

Additional-Elisha Walcott. Restoration and Reissuo-Chauncey Howard. Increase—Moses Cherry, Calvin Finch, Levi Harvey, Stephen M. Webb, Jos. A. Pasley, Josiah Bouscher (navy), Alfred Ferguson, William P. Starkey, Levi Gardner, Nelson Gettings, Thomas

8. Grigsby, John H. Helm.
Reissue-Robert Thompson, Isaac N. Willhite.
Original Widows, etc.-Malinda Porter, mother of David S. Seldomridge; (special act, navy) Mary E., widow of Francis Dubridge; Christiner, ridow of Henry Kiru; Molvina, widow of Wm. H. Ball; Inez A., widow of Nicholas Fitzgerald; Lucy, widow of Benj. W. Brainard; minor of Alex. Stewart; Diadema Crampton, former widow of Sullivan Clark; Julia, widow of John Ryan; Elsie, widow of James Hopkins; Deborah D., widow of Nasam O. Whiting: Isaac, father of John Davis; Frederika, widow of John Hodman; Sarah F., widow of James H. Alyea; Mary, widow of Henry Fentrop; Lourinda, widow of Amos

An Honor to His Office.

The speeches President Harrison is makng on his present journey are eliciting the warmest commendation from his political opponents, as well as from his party sup-porters. The President's faculty for extemoraneous oratory was long known to his neighbors, but it was not until he became a presidential candidate that it was revealed to the country. The present jour-ney is the third one since he entered the hite House, and on each occasion the President has acquitted himself in a way which has done honor to his office and to the Nation he represents. It has not always happened that the people could conemplate a presidential tour with complacency. There have been times when such an event brought nothing but mortification and regret. And bence it is not strange, when the people see a President going among them freely and yet maintaining with due dignity the honors of the high office he holds, that the pleasure should be great enough to silence partisanship for the time being.

Kansas City Star (Cleveland Mug.)

Advices from the South indicate that the Alliance in that section will ignore the call of President McGrath, of Kansas, for the \$1,500,000 of property for taxation, about of President McGrath, of Kansas, for the three times as much as last year. Having third-party convention at Cincipnati. The sentiment among the farmers of the South expenses, for the period named, whenever the same shall be carefully and properly authenticated and shown to be due and unpaid under the law."

The attorney-general then quotes at The cable companies would like the Italian controversy to keep on indefinitely. It cost nearly one thousand dollars to send In the large being the former levy (\$1.75) will not duplicate the former levy (\$1.75) will not be necessary: 60 cents on the hundred dollars will probably answer. Of this 18 In the large being appears to be against the idea of an independent movement in national politics. It cost nearly one thousand dollars to send large will probably answer. Of this 18 In the large being no longer any excuse amount collected, will go to the State and the large body for the asp stinging itself by mistake.

Will Not Be in It.

THENEWYORK STORE

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21, 1891.



Fairly bristling with novelties and bargains is our Lace De. partment. Apartiallist for to-day.

Laces.

must suffice This week place before you specialties at

NEW was ess the last the preparer, and parter, and parter, and parter the lead two or the last the preparer the last the

bargain prices in every portion of this magnificent stock. Black all-Silk Laces, worth 25c a yard, have been marked

down to 123c. 50 patterns to select from. Elegant fine Pattern French Laces 25c to 50c a yard that

are worth one-third more. 25 different patterns in 45inch Guipure Flouncings, worth from \$1.25 to \$3 a yard, have been marked down to even half price.

In 45-inch Chantilly Flouncings we show a large line of Dots, Stripes, Blocks and Figures from 19c to \$8 a yard, with 25 prices between.

A special line in hand-run Chantilly Flouncings, 45-inch wide, at \$3 a yard; is worth \$5.

100 different patterns in Drapery Nets, all-silk, from 50c per yard up.

Handkerchiefs.

200 dozen Ladies' Fancy Scalloped-edge Handkerchiefs at 5c each.

Embroideries.

75 new patterns of Black Embroidered Suitings, regular value \$6 to \$7.50, will be placed on sale this morning at \$5 each. Other styles at \$3.75, \$4 and \$4.50, equally

Batiste Flouncings in Ecru and Black-richly embroidered in self and fancy colors -very stylish and quite the latest thing out in Wash Dress Goods, \$8 to \$16 per pattern. Plain goods to match.

Some new pretty patterns in Children's Embroidered Flouncings at 50c and 65c per

5,000 yards Edgings, extra value, at 5, 6, 8, 10 and 121c per yard.

An Item 600 dozen thin-blown Glass Initial Tumblers, 30c per set; 60c per dozen. Glassware Department-Basement.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

IS ON TOP BECAUSE No other Good No other Cheap Costs less than Half and pleases much better than the over-priced and

of them are allied, and they will probably be content as long as they are able to accomplish the reforms at which y are aiming in that way. The failure of the Southern Alliance to co-operate in the Cincinnati movement would practically settle the question of organizing third party for 1892. President McGrath has declared that unless the Alliance of the South severs its connection with the Democracy and "comes out in the middle to the road," the Alliance in the North will disintegrate and the members will return to their old parties.

over-"endorsed" kinds.

Judge for yourself.

In Cans. At your Grocer's

Ability in the Senate.

It may be that the standard of the present age is higher than that of the past We are inclined to believe that it is. However this may be, we do not believe that the race of statesmen is deteriorating of dying out. We do recognize, however, i very great danger in the fact that financia considerations have much larger scope in the election of Senators than they used to have, and it is certain that these consider ations bring into the Senate men who are not well equipped to sit there. So far, this evil has not yet gone far enough to affect the character and tone of the Senate itself; but if it should be developed further there would be danger that the dignity, and ability, and statesmanship that have so long characterized the Senate would be